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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR — No. 237

international review of the red cross



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The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), together with the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the 131 recognized National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, is one of the three components of the International Red Cross.

An independent humanitarian institution, the ICRC is the founding body of the Red Cross. As a neutral intermediary in case of armed conflicts or disturbances, it endeavours on its own initiative or on the basis of the Geneva Conventions to protect and assist the victims of international and civil wars and of internal troubles and tensions, thereby contributing to peace in the world.

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- recording the international activities of the Red Cross, mainly for reference purpose, as a chronicle of events,

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Red Cross Meetings in Geneva

Important assemblies of the Red Cross were held in Geneva last October. In chronological order, there was first the Twelfth Session of the League Executive Council, on 7 October; then the Third Session of the League General Assembly, from 8 to 12 October; and lastly, the meeting of the Council of Delegates, on 13 and 14 October 1983.

Let us very briefly recall that the League General Assembly, the supreme decision-making body of the League, is composed of delegations of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies members of the League, and meets every two years. The Executive Council, the executive body of the Assembly, is made up of the President and nine Vice-Presidents of the League, and representatives of sixteen National Societies members of the Assembly. It meets twice a year.

The sessions of the League General Assembly and Executive Council were presided over by Mr. Enrique de la Mata Gorostizaga, President of the League.

The Council of Delegates is an assembly of the International Red Cross, composed of representatives of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC and the League. It meets every two years. Let us explain, as a matter of interest, that in addition to representatives of the various components of the Red Cross mentioned above, the International Red Cross Conference also comprises delegates of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions. It meets, in principle, every four years.

In accordance with tradition, Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, presided over the Council of Delegates.

Statutory Meetings of the League

The Twelfth Session of the Executive Council was held on 7 October, the day before the opening of the Third Session of the General Assembly, the supreme decision-making body of the League. The Executive Council basically confined itself to formulating recommendations for the Assembly, as the latter was meeting the following day and it would have to make decisions on recommendations of the Council, decisions concerning the election of the members of the Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission, for instance.

Third session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly was held from 8 to 12 October. It was attended by about 400 delegates from some 130 National Societies. Representatives of Societies in formation were also present.

In his inaugural speech, the President of the League, Mr. Enrique de la Mata Gorostizaga, declared in substance that "the Red Cross must be an instrument of peace", and that in this role it was duty bound to adhere scrupulously to its principles of neutrality and impartiality. He thus shared the current concern for more active Red Cross participation in the search for peace.

During the first plenary meeting, three new Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, which had previously been recognized by the ICRC, were admitted to the League, those of the Yemen Arab Republic, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. To date, 131 National Societies are members of the League.

The deliberations of the Assembly continued in the following days. Four Commissions were respectively requested to study:

- relief in the event of natural disasters;
- development;

- health and community services;
- youth work.

At the end of their discussions, the Commissions submitted their reports and recommendations to the General Assembly, which adopted them in its plenary session.

Among the important decisions taken by the General Assembly, the following should be mentioned:

- modification of the name of the Federation, which becomes the “League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies” (adding the words “and Red Crescent” to the previous title);
- approval of the current restructuring of the League Secretariat;
- approval of the budgets of 15.1 million Swiss francs for 1984 and 15.7 million Swiss francs for 1985;
- launching of a study on aid to National Societies in financial difficulties;
- adoption of a new and more intensive programme whereby National Societies and their federation, the League, will endeavour to combat famine, a problem which is becoming increasingly recurrent and affecting the poorest countries in the world more and more severely.

The session ended with an appeal for a world programme to combat infantile mortality due to diarrhoea. The Secretary General, Mr. Hoegh, called for a world action programme to combat this scourge and stressed the importance of educational programmes. By acclamation, the Assembly adopted an action programme which will concentrate both on preventing and curing this disease. Several National Societies, those of the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, promised financial support for this programme, which will be set up in co-operation with UNICEF and WHO.

Lastly, the “Red Cross Radio Prize”, for the promotion of primary medical care in Africa, was awarded during the Assembly’s first plenary session to the prize-winner, Mr. T. Mengistu, of the Ethiopian Red Cross Radio Education Service.

Resolutions and Decisions of the Council of Delegates

The Council of Delegates met in Geneva on 13 and 14 October 1983 and adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION 1

Red Cross and disarmament

The Council of Delegates,

considering that the Red Cross role in promoting disarmament is an inherent part of its contribution towards true peace, and that its efforts should be integrated in the general endeavour to attain peace, which the Preamble to the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace defines as “a dynamic process of co-operation among all States and peoples; co-operation founded on freedom, independence, national sovereignty, equality, respect of human rights, as well as a fair and equitable distribution of resources to meet the needs of peoples”,

recalling that the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace, adopted in Bucharest in 1977, emphasizes that it is the duty of all National Societies, and of the League and the ICRC, to contribute to disarmament and support efforts in that direction,

noting that the United Nations have launched a world campaign for disarmament and asked non-governmental organizations to support it, *defines* its position as follows:

1. World campaign for disarmament

The Red Cross, as a pacific, active and efficient—i.e. pacifying—organization, should associate itself with this world campaign for disarmament in accordance with the Red Cross ideal and principles whilst keeping away from inter-State quarrels and rivalry.

2. The moral authority of the Red Cross

It is the Red Cross ideal, and respect for its principles, that give the Red Cross moral authority to promote disarmament. This authority is inoperative unless the Red Cross movement is united; therefore International Red Cross decisions in support of disarmament must be adopted by consensus.

3. General attitude

The Red Cross is deeply concerned by the arms race and especially with the existence of weapons of mass destruction. It ardently desires disarmament and feels duty-bound to urge governments to take all possible action to achieve it.

It is preparing for the 1986 International Red Cross Conference in that spirit and at the same time acknowledging the respective competences of governments and of the Red Cross.

4. Bringing about an atmosphere conducive to disarmament

The Red Cross must do what it can to bring about an atmosphere favourable to the lessening of tension, as a necessary preliminary to adopting agreements on disarmament.

The following are some of the ways in which such an atmosphere can be brought about:

1. Actions of human solidarity by the constituent bodies of the International Red Cross, in conformity with their respective mandates, in aid of victims of armed conflicts or natural disasters, and activities to promote the dissemination and respect of international humanitarian law.
2. Urging governments to accede to instruments of international humanitarian law, and instruments additional thereto, by which they are not yet bound.
3. Efforts to introduce into educational programmes the study of international humanitarian law and of the Red Cross ideals and principles.
4. Enlisting the support of the public at large for the principles of international humanitarian law and Red Cross ideals and principles.

5. Information

It is for each National Society to make known in its own country, particularly to the government, the International Red Cross attitude to

disarmament and the action taken by the International Red Cross to promote disarmament. Where it sees fit the Society may also make known the action taken by the constituent bodies of the Red Cross movement to promote disarmament, in accordance with Red Cross goals and principles and the respective powers and responsibilities of these bodies.

6. Special recommendations

1. A historical study should be made of Red Cross action to promote disarmament, beginning with the resolutions adopted by the various constituent bodies of the International Red Cross. The Henry Dunant Institute might be asked to do this.
2. The creation in universities of chairs of international humanitarian law should be encouraged.
3. The Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace should, when examining the implementation of the above-mentioned Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace, attach special importance to the Red Cross contribution to disarmament.

7. Conclusion

Action by the National Societies, the League and the ICRC to promote disarmament should be prompted by the above resolution.

RESOLUTION 2

Contribution of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to safeguarding and consolidating true peace

The Council of Delegates,

recalling Resolutions LXIV of the seventeenth International Conference of the Red Cross, XI of the eighteenth, XVIII of the nineteenth, XXVIII of the twentieth, XX of the twenty-first, XII of the twenty-third and XIII of the twenty-fourth Conference and Resolutions 23 and 4 adopted respectively by the sessions of the Council of Delegates in 1963 and 1979, *deploring* the recurrence of armed conflicts in various parts of the world, *noting* with deep concern the deplorable state of international relations

and the existence of areas of tension entailing the risk of war, which involves the risk of the use even of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

realizing that, while wars are becoming ever more horrendous, a possible large scale use of armaments, including nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, would have effects exceeding by far those of the weapons commonly used so far and would pose grave risks to human civilization,

confirming that the Red Cross, nationally and internationally, through its many and varied activities, is an effective moral force capable of promoting true peace,

supporting the Appeal by the Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, the President of the ICRC and the President of the League to the United Nations General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament,

recognizing that the continuation of the arms race at the present rate may contribute to the risk of war and is not conducive to true peace, which could only be attained through a process involving steps towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective control and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

recognizing moreover that a curbing of the present arms race might render it possible for substantial parts of the resources now being used for military purposes to be reallocated to development programmes directed at alleviating human suffering and responding to basic human needs,

1. *Urgently appeals* to governments of all States to continue to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures leading to the prevention of a further build-up of armaments, including nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,
2. *Expresses its conviction* that all Red Cross and Red Crescent members should work for the prevention of war and for constructive efforts towards resolving disputes through peaceful means,
3. *Proposes* that all National Societies, the ICRC and the League, should use their best endeavours to make the Red Cross members aware of the terrible effects of the use of weapons, in particular of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,
4. *Recommends* that the National Societies, the ICRC and the League broaden their contacts and their exchange of views on the most adequate means for the National Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, acting within their accepted area of responsibility, to

contribute, in the respect of their fundamental principles, to an improvement of mutual understanding and true peace,

5. *Emphasizes* that the National Societies, the ICRC and the League should, in all circumstances and in their accepted area of responsibility, use their moral authority to support the efforts made to prevent and end armed conflicts, causing disasters and suffering throughout the world.

RESOLUTION 3

Implementation of the Youth section of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a factor of peace

The Council of Delegates,

reaffirming that the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a factor of peace constitutes an effective basis for the involvement of young volunteers of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the activities to strengthen peace and security,

highly appreciating youth Red Cross contribution in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a factor of peace with a view to promoting friendship, co-operation and mutual understanding between young peoples of all countries of the world,

being convinced that the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace will contribute to further development of activities of the Red Cross youth in favour of peace,

Recommends the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, League and ICRC:

- *to promote dissemination*, among the young people of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, of the knowledge of the most important documents of the Movement, such as fundamental principles of the Red Cross and the Programme of Action of the first World Red Cross Conference on Peace, as well as resolutions passed by the Movement on peace and disarmament,
- *to develop educational programmes* that will help in the promotion of peace and give information on the terrible consequences of war,
- *to encourage*, in the respect of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, co-operation with international and national governmental

and non-governmental youth organizations, standing for ways of consolidating true peace,

- *to promote* the activities of the young people of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which represent a contribution to peace and to make every effort to organize meetings for the purpose of examining and summarizing the experience of the work of youth volunteers contributing to the strengthening of peace, which could be the basis for identifying new forms and methods of this work.

RESOLUTION 4

Red Cross and Human Rights

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note with appreciation of the Working Document on “The Red Cross and Human Rights” prepared by the ICRC in collaboration with the Secretariat of the League,

noting that this is the first global study made by the Red Cross on this important subject, and that it gives extremely useful information on numerous activities of the Red Cross in the field of human rights, including development,

declaring that the Red Cross movement shares the ideal that all human rights (as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two UN Covenants respectively on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights, and other international legal instruments), should be respected, but that the Red Cross has to further define its own specific possibilities, priorities and limits in contributing to the respect of such rights,

stressing the close interrelation between contributing to a lasting peace and respect for human rights, including development, and therefore the correlation in the contribution of the Red Cross in these two fields, and the necessity to study further the precise nature of this relationship within the movement,

noting with satisfaction the decision of the ICRC and the League jointly to study further all matters related to the Red Cross and human rights, in consultation with experts and with National Societies, and taking into account observations made at the 1983 Council of Delegates,

encourages all National Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute to promote research and documentation putting into evidence the actions of the Red Cross for promoting human rights and exploring further such actions, and inform the ICRC and the League of their results,

requests the “Commission on the Red Cross and Peace” to examine the possibility of changing its name into “Commission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent on Peace and Human Rights”, making suggestions as to its possible future, its mandate, composition, rules of procedure and duration, for presentation and acceptance by consensus by the 1985 Council of Delegates.

RESOLUTION 5

Use of radiocommunications by the Red Cross organizations

The Council of Delegates,

considering that:

- a) Recommendation 34 of the Administrative Radiocommunications Conference is the original basis of the use of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone links by Red Cross organizations;
- b) the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference in Bucharest in 1977 adopted Resolution IX: “Red Cross emergency radio-communications”, addressed to the International Telecommunications Union for presentation to the World Administrative Radio-communications Conference (WARC) in Geneva in 1979;
- c) the WARC acted upon this resolution by replacing Recommendation 34 by Resolution 10, which is included in the Radio Regulations appended to the International Telecommunications Convention;
- d) the Twenty-fourth International Red Cross Conference took note of this with satisfaction in Resolution VIII, after having examined in Commission I, under item 3.2 of the agenda, the action taken pursuant to Resolution IX adopted in Bucharest;

requests National Societies

- 1. to submit to their national telecommunications administration their requirements for radiotelecommunication facilities, notably for a

- call-sign and the necessary frequency assignments, in conformity with Resolution 10 of the Radio Regulations;
2. to ask their national telecommunications administration for a licence to operate a national Red Cross emergency radiotelecommunications network;
 3. to make provision, in their request, for emergency links between the national Red Cross emergency network and the emergency network of the International Red Cross in Geneva;
 4. to inform their national telecommunications administration of the characteristics of the emergency network of the International Red Cross in Geneva, which is the subject of a licence granted by the Swiss telecommunications administration (PTT) to the ICRC in Geneva in 1963;
 5. to do their utmost, in collaboration with their national telecommunications administration, to make their national emergency radio-communications network operational.

DECISION 1

Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace Future of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace

The Council of Delegates decides:

I. Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace

1. Meeting as an extraordinary session of the Council of Delegates "The Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace", will take place in 1984 at the invitation of the National Red Cross Societies of Finland and Sweden.
2. Such a Conference will take the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace as a basis for development of further Red Cross action in favour of peace. Basing itself on the experience of the Red Cross movement in implementing the Programme of Action, it will endeavour to establish fundamental guidelines for the contribution of the Red Cross to a true peace.

3. These guidelines as well as all the Conference will be prepared bearing in mind
 - that for a constructive action on its part, within its sphere of competence, the Red Cross does not view peace simply as the absence of war. It intends to take part in the efforts made to preserve and organize a true peace, that is a dynamic process of co-operation among all States and peoples; co-operation founded on freedom, independence, national sovereignty, equality, respect of human rights, as well as a fair and equitable distribution of resources to meet the needs of peoples,
 - the necessity to preserve the unity of the movement and to respect all of its principles, in particular that of neutrality.
4. In view of its object, the Conference shall adopt its decisions by consensus. The organization and the work of the Conference shall be governed by the enclosed rules of procedure.

II. Future of the Commission

The Commission on the Red Cross and Peace shall continue with unchanged composition until the Council of Delegates in 1985, on which date it shall submit by consensus all proposals concerning its future, its terms of reference and its composition, taking into account the results of the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace.

SECOND WORLD RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT CONFERENCE ON PEACE

Extraordinary Session of the Council of Delegates, 1984

“Through Humanity to Peace”

RULES OF PROCEDURE

adopted by the Council of Delegates (October 1983)

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Conference

The Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace shall meet in extraordinary session of the Council of Delegates, in compliance with Decision 1 of the Council of Delegates (October 1983), on the proposal of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, of the Standing Commission responsible for drawing up the provisional agenda of the Council of Delegates, and the Executive Council of the League and at the invitation of the National Red Cross Societies of Finland and Sweden.

2. Objectives of the Conference

The objectives of the Conference shall be:

- 2.1. to examine, assess, further develop and demonstrate the contribution of the Red Cross to a true peace in the world,
- 2.2. with that purpose, within the competence of the Red Cross, on the basis of the Programme of Action as a Factor of Peace of 1975 as adopted in 1977, and keeping in mind Decision 1 of the Council of Delegates of 1983:

- 2.2.1. to exchange views on the past implementation of the Programme of Action and, on that basis, to consider future Red Cross actions and policies in favour of peace,
- 2.2.2. to establish for dissemination purposes fundamental guidelines for the Red Cross contribution to a true peace in the world.

3. Agenda

Once adopted by the Council of Delegates in 1983, the agenda of the Conference cannot be subject to amendments.

4. Organizers

The Conference is organized by the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace enlarged by the presence of the Chairman of the Standing Commission and the representatives of both host Societies. The ICRC delegation to the Conference will be led by the President of the ICRC and the League delegation by the President of the League.

The organizers will be responsible until the Bureau takes charge of the Conference one day before it opens.

5. Location

The Conference shall meet in Mariehamn, Aaland (Finland) from 2 to 6 September, 1984, and shall hold its closing ceremony in Stockholm (Sweden) on 7 September, 1984.

6. Material organization

- 6.1. The material organization of the Conference shall be ensured by the two host Societies. The League and ICRC Secretariats shall give their technical assistance and advice when needed.
- 6.2. Travel costs, board and lodging, shall be assumed by the participants.
- 6.3. The Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies are willing to cover the following costs:
 - 6.3.1. the cost of air tickets in Tourist Class for one delegate from the recognized National Societies under 0.10% of the League statutory contributions scale, if the 1982 contribution has been paid in full by 1 January 1984,
 - 6.3.2. interpretation and translation costs in the official languages of the Council of Delegates.
- 6.4. The ICRC and the League will assume the costs of the official documents of the Council of Delegates which will be prepared and distributed before

and after the Conference, but not the costs of those prepared and distributed during the Conference itself.

The costs of possible related programmes—films, posters and other audiovisual material—are not included in the commitments above.

7. Invitations

The organizers will send out the invitations, the rules of procedure and the agenda to the participants before the end of 1983. The letters of invitation will be signed by the Chairmen of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, of the Standing Commission and of the host Societies.

8. Documentation

- 8.1. All other documents, including the final programme, will be sent out not later than 1 June 1984.
- 8.2. Documents sent by participants will be considered by the organizers if received before 1 June 1984 and by the Bureau if received after that date.

9. Participants

The following shall be participants in the Conference:

- 9.1 the representatives of recognized National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, with each delegation to be composed of a maximum of three members, including a representative of their youth section; members of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace may attend in addition to the delegation of the respective National Societies,
- 9.2. the ICRC delegation headed by its President,
- 9.3. the League delegation headed by its President,
- 9.4. the delegation of the Henry Dunant Institute.

B. BODIES OF THE CONFERENCE

10. Chairmanship

- 10.1. The Chairman of the Standing Commission, the President of the ICRC and the President of the League will be honorary chairmen of the Conference.
- 10.2. The Chairmanship of the Conference shall be assumed by the Chairman of the Bureau.
- 10.3. The Chairman of the Conference, in consultation with the Bureau, ensures the good conduct of the Conference, takes care that the funda-

mental Red Cross principles are observed, that the objectives of the Conference are realized and that the participants abide by the agenda.

10.4. Chairmanship of the meetings:

10.4.1. The opening ceremony will be presided over by the Chairman of the Standing Commission who shall then hand over the chair to the Chairman of the Finnish Red Cross.

10.4.2. The first plenary meeting will be chaired by the Chairman of one of the two host Societies.

10.4.3. The second plenary meeting will be chaired by the Chairman of one of the two host Societies.

10.4.4. Commission I will be chaired by the President of the League.

10.4.5. Commission II will be chaired by the President of the ICRC.

10.4.6. The closing ceremony will be chaired by the Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross.

11. Elections by the Conference

At its first plenary meeting the Conference will elect:

11.1. five other members of the Drafting Committee,

11.2. one Rapporteur for each plenary meeting.

12. Bureau of the Conference

12.1. The Bureau shall commence its duties one day before the Conference opens. It shall be composed of:

12.1.1. the Chairman of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace,

12.1.2. the Chairman of the Standing Commission,

12.1.3. the President of the ICRC,

12.1.4. the President of the League,

12.1.5. the two Vice-Chairmen of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace,

12.1.6. the Chairman of the two host Societies.

12.2. The Bureau shall elect its own Chairman.

12.3. The Bureau may meet at any time during the Conference at the request of its Chairman or of two of its members.

12.4. The Bureau shall see that all the documents submitted to the Conference are in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and correspond to the agenda.

12.5. The Bureau shall decide on procedural matters by simple majority, for other matters by consensus. In case of doubt the Bureau shall decide by consensus whether a question is one of procedure or substance.

13. Drafting Committee

13.1. The Drafting Committee shall include:

- three representatives of the ICRC, the League and the Henry Dunant Institute,
- five members elected by the Conference,
- three representatives of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace (National Societies of the German Democratic Republic, France and Indonesia).

13.2. It shall elect its own Chairman.

13.3. The tasks of the Drafting Committee will be:

- 13.3.1. to review the texts passed on to it after preliminary adoption by the two Commissions,
- 13.3.2. on the basis of a proposal by the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace and taking into account discussions of the two Commissions, to establish for dissemination purposes fundamental guidelines for the Red Cross contribution to a true peace in the world (art. 2.2.),
- 13.3.3. to establish, if so decided, the draft of a message to the world community.

13.4. All texts emanating by consensus from the Drafting Committee shall be submitted for final consideration to the second plenary meeting.

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

14. Press and the public

- 14.1. The Chairman of the Conference, in consultation with the Bureau, is responsible to inform the public about the work and results of the Conference.
- 14.2. Working relations with the press will be handled by representatives of the organizers.
- 14.3. The opening and closing ceremonies as well as the plenary meetings will be public and open to the press.
- 14.4. All other meetings will be restricted to participants.

15. Commissions

- 15.1. Each Commission shall elect its Rapporteur.
- 15.2. The Secretaries of the two Commissions shall be appointed by the organizers.

- 15.3. The representatives of all National Societies have the right to participate in the work of both Commissions.
- 15.4. Both Commissions have as objective to exchange views on the past implementation of the Programme of Action and, on that basis, to consider future Red Cross actions and policies in favour of peace.
 - 15.4.1. Commission I will pursue this objective in relation to peacetime; it will give specific attention to development of National Societies and to Red Cross Youth contributions to peace.
 - 15.4.2. Commission II will pursue this objective in relation to situations of armed conflicts and other similar situations, with specific attention to international humanitarian law and disarmament also in peacetime.
- 15.5. The reports of each Commission will be transmitted to the Drafting Committee for review before submission to the second plenary meeting.

16. Languages

- 16.1. The languages of the Conference shall be English, French, Spanish (and Arabic).
- 16.2. Simultaneous interpretation of speeches and translation of documents will be provided by the organizers.

17. Reports, decisions, recommendations

Reports, decisions, recommendations and a possible message shall be adopted by consensus in both the Commissions and the plenary meetings.

18. Final document

- 18.1. The final document shall be adopted by the second plenary meeting.
- 18.2. It shall consist of the reports of the two Commissions (art. 15.5.) and of the fundamental guidelines established by the Drafting Committee (art. 13.3.2.).
- 18.3. The Conference may decide to adopt a message to the world community which would be drafted by the Drafting Committee

19. Procedure

As the Conference will be organized as an extraordinary session of the Council of Delegates, Chapter II of the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference of the Red Cross shall apply to the proceedings of this Conference, with the exception of articles 17, 18 and 19.

20. Final Provisions

- 20.1. If there are differences of opinion during the Conference on the proceedings, the Bureau of the Conference shall meet under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Conference to take the decisions required.
- 20.2. In all cases not provided for in these Rules of Procedure and in the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference of the Red Cross, the Chairman of the Conference shall consult the Bureau and shall take the relevant decision in line with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross.

21. Report

The report on the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace will include:

- the letter of invitation to the Conference,
- the programme of the Conference,
- the agenda of the Conference,
- the list of participants,
- the list of documents submitted to the Conference,
- the final document of the Conference,
- the message which the Conference might address to the world community.

ANNOTATED AGENDA
of the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent
Conference on Peace

I. OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CONFERENCE:

Sunday, 2 September 1984 at 7 p.m., in Mariehamn.

The opening ceremony is presided over by the Chairman of the Standing Commission, who then hands over the Chairmanship to the Chairman of the Finnish Red Cross (art. 10.4.1) ¹

Honorary Chairmen: Chairman of the Standing Commission, President of the ICRC, President of the League (art. 10.1).

II. FIRST PLENARY MEETING:

Monday, 3 September 1984, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: Chairman of one of the two host Societies (art. 10.4.2).

2.1. Appointment of the bodies of the Conference

2.1.1. Bureau of the Conference.

2.1.1.1. The Bureau shall be composed of: (art. 12.1)

- the Chairman of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace,
- the Chairman of the Standing Commission,
- the President of the ICRC,
- the President of the League,

¹ See the Rules of Procedure.

- the two Vice-Chairmen of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace,
- the Chairmen of the two host Societies.

2.1.1.2. The Bureau shall elect its Chairman (art. 12.2), who shall be the Chairman of the Conference (art. 10.2).

2.1.2. Drafting Committee.

2.1.2.1. The Drafting Committee shall be composed of: (art. 13.1)

- one representative of the ICRC,
- one representative of the League,
- one representative of the Henry Dunant Institute,
- three representatives of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, i.e. one delegate of the National Societies of the German Democratic Republic, France and Indonesia,
- five members elected by the Conference at its first plenary meeting (art. 11.1).

2.1.3. Election of one rapporteur for each plenary meeting (art. 11.2).

2.2. General debate (until Monday 6 p.m.)

2.2.1. Introductory report by the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace on the past implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace (20 mn).

2.2.2. Free and general debate on the implementation of the Programme of Action and on future Red Cross actions and policies in favour of peace.

III. MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSIONS:

Tuesday, 4 September 1984, 9 a.m. - 12 noon; 2 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 5 September 1984, 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Both Commissions will exchange views on the past implementation of the Programme of Action and, on that basis, consider future Red Cross actions and policies in favour of peace (art. 15.4). In their discussions they will follow the order of the chapters of the Programme of Action, each of which will be briefly presented by the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace.

3.1. Commission I (Peacetime)

3.1.1. *Solidarity*

3.1.1.1. Relief

3.1.1.2. Development

3.1.1.3. Health

3.1.1.4. Youth

3.1.2. *Organizing and co-ordinating Red Cross work for peace*

3.2. **Commission II**

(Situations of armed conflict and other similar situations)

3.2.1. *Protection*

3.2.1.1. Humanitarian law

3.2.1.1.1. Knowledge and dissemination of humanitarian law

3.2.1.1.2. Development of humanitarian law

3.2.1.2. Red Cross activities for relieving the suffering of war victims, and Red Cross contribution to disarmament.

3.2.2. *Direct Red Cross contribution to peace*

3.2.3. *Organizing and co-ordinating Red Cross work for peace*

3.3. **Drafting Committee**

Preliminary debate on:

- fundamental guidelines for the Red Cross contribution to a true peace in the world,
- a possible message to the world community.

IV. DRAFTING COMMITTEE:

Wednesday, 5 September 1984, 2 p.m.

4.1. Drafting of the final document.

4.1.1. Reviewing and finalization of the reports of Commissions I and II.

4.1.2. Drafting of fundamental guidelines for the Red Cross contribution to a true peace in the world.

4.2. Drafting of a possible message to the world community.

V. SECOND PLENARY MEETING:

Thursday, 6 September 1984, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: Chairman of one of the two host Societies (art. 10.4.3).

5.1. Discussion on the final document.

- 5.1.1. Presentation of the reports of Commissions I and II.
 - 5.1.2. Fundamental guidelines for the Red Cross contribution to a true peace in the world.
 - 5.1.3. Message to the world community.
 - 5.2. Adoption of the final document.
- Departure for Stockholm at 4 p.m.

VI. CLOSING CEREMONY:

Friday, 7 September 1984, at 10 a.m. in Stockholm

Chairman: Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, on behalf of the two host National Societies (art. 10.4.6).

Honorary Chairmen: Chairman of the Standing Commission, President of the ICRC, President of the League.

DECISION 2

Date and location of next ordinary Council of Delegates

The next ordinary Council of Delegates will take place in Geneva in October 1985, immediately following the League meetings.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mission of the ICRC President in Spain

Mr. Alexandre Hay, ICRC President, accompanied by Mr. Serge Nesi, head of the Finance Division and Mr. Thierry Germond, ICRC regional delegate for Europe, visited Spain from 24 to 26 October.

The ICRC President was received in audience by King Juan Carlos and had talks with the Minister and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as with the Minister of Justice. The ICRC delegation gave them an account of the ICRC's main activities throughout the world and stressed the growing financial needs they entail for the institution.

The President of the Spanish Red Cross, Mr. Enrique de la Mata Gorostizaga, who is also President of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, welcomed Mr. Hay and accompanied him on most of his visits, notably to the audience granted by King Juan Carlos. Invited to the offices of the National Society, the ICRC representatives took part in a working session with senior members of this Red Cross Society and were greatly impressed by their drive and organizing ability.

Lebanese President visits ICRC

The Lebanese President, Mr. Amin Gemayel, visited the International Committee of the Red Cross on 4 November. He was accompanied by Lebanon's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Mr. Ibrahim Karma.

Mr. Gemayel was received by the ICRC President, Mr. Alexandre Hay, and ICRC officials. Welcoming the Lebanese President, Mr. Hay expressed the hope that peace will return to Lebanon as soon as possible. In his reply, President Gemayel thanked the ICRC for its humanitarian assistance activity in Lebanon, wishing that his country would soon be able to contribute to Red Cross action instead of being its beneficiary. The visit ended with private talks.

Accession to the Protocols by the People's Republic of China

On 14 September 1983, the People's Republic of China deposited with the Swiss Government an instrument of accession to Protocols I and II additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of international and non-international armed conflicts, adopted in Geneva on 8 June 1977.

This instrument contains the following reservation concerning Article 88, paragraph 2, of Protocol I: "At present, Chinese legislation has no provisions concerning extradition, and deals with this matter on a case-by-case basis. For this reason China does not accept the stipulations of Article 88, paragraph 2, of Protocol I".

In accordance with their provisions, the Protocols will enter into force for the People's Republic of China on 14 March 1984, i.e. six months after the date of registration.

The People's Republic of China is the 33rd State to become party to Protocol I and the 27th to Protocol II. It is the first permanent member of the United Nations Security Council to become party to the Protocols.

Accession of Namibia to the Geneva Conventions and the Protocols

On 18 October 1983, the United Nations Council for Namibia deposited with the Swiss Government an instrument of accession to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to the two Additional Protocols adopted on 8 June 1977.

In accordance with the provisions of the Conventions and the Protocols, these treaties will come into force for Namibia on 18 April 1984.

Namibia thus becomes the 155th State party to the Geneva Conventions, the 34th State party to Protocol I and the 28th to Protocol II.

Paul Reuter Fund established

Professor Paul Reuter, Honorary Professor of the University of Paris, member of the Institute of International Law, President of the U.N. Commission for International Law, has donated to the ICRC the sum of 200,000 Swiss francs.

With this sum, the ICRC has, in accordance with the donor's wishes, set up a Fund, the revenue from which is to be used to encourage a work or an undertaking in the field of international humanitarian law and its dissemination. The Fund may be increased by further donations.

Parallel to this, a Paul Reuter Prize has been created, to be awarded for a work in the field of international humanitarian law. This Prize is 2,000 Swiss francs; in addition, the Fund may, where necessary, make a contribution towards the publication of the work for which the prize is awarded.

Mr Jean Pictet, member and former Vice-President of the ICRC, has agreed to preside over the Commission set up by the ICRC to administer the Fund and its revenue.

International Review has the pleasure of conveying this news to the National Societies, who are requested to bring the existence of the Fund and the Prize to the attention of anyone who may be interested. The rules both of the Fund and for the Award of the Paul Reuter Prize are cited below.

Statutes of the Paul Reuter Fund

CHAPTER I

Establishment, Purpose and Proprietorship of the Fund

Article 1

The Paul Reuter Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) has been established. The initial capital of the Fund derives from the donation

in the amount of two hundred thousand Swiss francs made by Professor Paul Reuter to the ICRC. This capital may be augmented by gifts or bequests.

Article 2

The Fund shall be administered in an independent account by the ICRC, which shall be the exclusive proprietor of the Fund.

Article 3

The ICRC shall distribute the income issuing from the Fund which it administers according to the rules hereinafter set forth.

Article 4

In the event that the income from the Fund no longer permits of accomplishing the stated purpose, the Assembly of the ICRC, on the proposal of the Fund Committee, may decide to liquidate the Fund. In such a case, it shall allocate the capital to projects in keeping with the purposes of the Fund.

Article 5

Without prejudice to Article 4, the ICRC may neither assign nor transfer the Fund. It shall dispose only of the income.

CHAPTER II

Purpose of the Fund

Article 6

In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the Fund is intended to encourage and promote knowledge of and the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

The income from the Fund may be allocated:

- to reward a work;
- to assist in the implementation of a project;
- to make a publication possible;
- to remunerate an activity or a special effort in the sphere of the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law.

A Paul Reuter Prize, rewarding a work in the sphere of international humanitarian law, shall be awarded biennially, in accordance with the

rules of this Prize, with certain exceptions at the discretion of the Fund Committee.

Article 7

The Fund Committee shall have at its disposal annually the income from the Fund.

The Fund Committee may decide to carry over all or part of the income from the Fund to the following year when it shall be added to the income of that year.

The carry-over of allocations of the income from the Fund may not surpass three consecutive years.

CHAPTER III

Organization and Administration of the Fund

Article 8

The Fund shall be administered independently by a Fund Committee consisting of one member of the ICRC, appointed by the latter, who shall be its Chairman, and of two members of the ICRC staff, appointed by the Direction of the ICRC.

Deputy members shall also be appointed.

The members and deputy members of the Fund Committee shall be appointed for a period of four years, which may be renewed.

For the purpose of awarding the Paul Reuter Prize, the Fund Committee shall appoint two persons from without the ICRC who, with the Committee members, shall compose the Paul Reuter Prize jury.

Article 9

The secretariat of the Fund Committee shall be provided by the ICRC Legal Division and shall deal with current matters in the administration of the Fund and with administrative affairs relating thereto. A member of the secretariat shall participate, in a consultative capacity, in the discussions of the Committee.

Article 10

Decisions of the Fund Committee shall be adopted by a majority of votes. Decisions concerning the Paul Reuter Prize shall be adopted by a majority of jury members.

Article 11

The accounts of the Fund shall be audited according to the same procedure applicable to the accounts of the ICRC, and they shall be published in the ICRC Annual Report.

Article 12

The Fund Committee shall meet at least once annually at the convocation of its Chairman, who may convene it as often as he deems necessary.

Article 13

Decisions on the allocations from the income of the Fund and, when appropriate, the name of the Paul Reuter Prize laureate, shall be made public by the President of the ICRC on 12 February each year, in commemoration of the founder's birthday.

CHAPTER IV

Rules of the Fund

Article 14

A) Any person, group of people, institution and organization working for a purpose which corresponds to that of the Fund may apply for assistance from the Fund.

The application should be made to the Chairman of the Fund Committee before 15 November of the year preceding the allocation of the income from the Fund.

In addition to personal information on the candidate(s), the application should contain a brief description of the action, activity, undertaking or work for which the application is made.

B) An application for the Paul Reuter Prize should be based on a work and should be presented in accordance with the rules of the Fund.

Article 15

The Chairman of the Fund Committee shall consider the applications submitted to him and shall transmit them to the Committee with a preliminary opinion.

Article 16

The Committee shall examine the files thus submitted to it. It may allocate the income from the Fund to one or several of the applicants, apportioning it as it deems fit.

Article 17

All applicants considered by the Committee for the allocation shall be notified of the decisions of the Committee.

The Committee may attach such conditions as it deems appropriate to the allocation of the income from the Fund.

CHAPTER V

Final Provisions

Article 18

The present Statutes were adopted by the Executive Board of the International Committee of the Red Cross at its meeting on 6 January 1983.

Article 19

The said Board is the sole body competent to amend, review or make any addition to the present Statutes.

Article 20

In the event of a dispute arising from the application of the present Statutes, the Executive Board of the ICRC shall be the sole authority to decide the issue.

Regulations of the Paul Reuter Prize

On 21 August 1983, in accordance with the Statutes of the Fund, the Commission of the Fund laid down the following Regulations for the Paul Reuter Prize:

Article 1

In accordance with art. 6 of the Statutes of the Paul Reuter Fund, a Paul Reuter Prize has been set up. It will be awarded every other year, unless decided otherwise.

Article 2

The Prize will be awarded for a work aimed at improving knowledge or understanding of international humanitarian law.

The work must either be still unpublished or have been published during the year preceding the award or even the year before.

Article 3

Any author of a work complying with the conditions in article 2 may apply. He should address his application to the President of the Commission of the Paul Reuter Fund, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, before the 15 November of the year preceding the award of the Prize.

Article 4

The candidate must include in his application:

- a brief curriculum vitae,
- a list of his publications,
- three unabridged copies of the work submitted to the Commission.

Article 5

The texts on which the application is based must be written in French, English or Spanish.

Article 6

The name of the prizewinner will be announced by the President of the ICRC on 12 February of the year in which the Prize is awarded.

The prizewinner will receive a certificate confirming the award, as well as the sum of 2,000 Swiss francs.

The work for which the Prize is awarded shall bear the words: “Winner of the Paul Reuter Prize... (year), awarded by the International Committee of the Red Cross”.

Article 7

The Prize will be presented to the winner by the President of the ICRC or by a person appointed by him.

Article 8

The decisions of the Commission are final.

Article 9

Amendments to the present Rules can be made only by the Commission of the Paul Reuter Fund.

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

September-October 1983

Africa

Missions by the delegate-general

Mr. Jean-Marc Bornet, ICRC delegate-general for Africa, was in *Mozambique* from 12 to 14 September where he had discussions with the authorities concerning the activities of the ICRC in the country. In particular, he met representatives from the Ministries of Health and Foreign Affairs, as well as the President and the Secretary-General of the "Mozambique Red Cross".

Mr. Bornet also went to *Zimbabwe* where he presided over a meeting of the heads of ICRC delegations in southern Africa from 15 to 20 September.

Starting on 26 October, the delegate-general carried out a two-week mission in *Angola* where he discussed with the authorities the problems relating to the assistance activities of the ICRC.

Angola

On 28 September, 21 Portuguese nationals, prisoners of UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) were handed over to an ICRC team of two delegates and a doctor in southern Angola. The released persons (10 men, 5 women and 6 children) were then flown in an aircraft chartered by the ICRC to Johannesburg, where they were placed in the charge of consular representatives of Portugal.

During this operations, ICRC delegates also visited 20 Czechoslovakian nationals who were part of a group captured by UNITA last March. The prisoners were able to exchange messages with their families through the intermediary of the delegates.

Assistance activities

On the Planalto the ICRC assistance programme in aid of displaced civilians continued to be dependent on safety factors. In September, some 17,000 persons benefited from 307 tons of relief (food, clothes, and particularly seed) at Bie and from 35 tons at Huambo. In October, the total relief distributed amounted to 152 tons.

In the south of the country, at N'Giva and in the surrounding districts, the medical personnel of the ICRC gave 1772 consultations.

South Africa

Begun on 29 August, the annual series of visits to security prisoners ended on 16 September. A team of four ICRC delegates, including a doctor, had access to ten places of detention where they saw 374 convicted prisoners and one person detained under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

The Pretoria delegation also continued to provide assistance to prisoners and their families in need, either by supplying food parcels or by paying the travelling costs for certain people visiting close relatives in detention. In September and October, the value of this assistance amounted to almost 132,000 Swiss francs.

Namibia/South-West Africa

In September, ICRC delegates visited seven security prisoners. They also distributed food parcels and various other relief supplies to prisoners and their families.

Ethiopia

In September, the head of the ICRC delegation in Addis Ababa undertook a tour in the provinces of Eritrea, Hararge and Bale to assess, with representatives from local branches of the Ethiopian Red Cross, assistance programmes on behalf of civilian victims of the conflict or the disturbances. The delegate responsible for the co-ordination of relief visited the provinces of Sidamo and Gondar to evaluate the needs of displaced persons in these regions.

In September, the ICRC distributed 531 tons of relief to some 58,000 persons; the volume of relief substantially increased in October, totalling 749 tons.

During their visit to Geneva in October, at the time of the Red Cross meetings, the President and the Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Red

Cross had discussions with the ICRC director of Operational Activities and the delegate-general for Africa. These talks made it possible to reaffirm the principles and the procedures for the programme of joint assistance undertaken by the ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross in aid of displaced persons, victims of the conflict and, sometimes, also of the drought.

Uganda

After the mission of assessment carried out in August, an ICRC delegation including a co-ordinator of relief and a medical co-ordinator, visited Kampala on 22 September with a view to discussing with the authorities and the Ugandan Red Cross the practical procedures for an assistance programme for some 100,000 persons displaced in the regions of Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende, to the north of the capital.

These discussions resulted in the drawing up of an emergency plan which will be carried out, under the ultimate responsibility of the ICRC, with the Ugandan Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In the context of this programme, the ICRC is called upon to develop its traditional activities in matters of protection and tracing missing persons, to supply medical material and food, and to co-ordinate and supervise relief operations.

The ICRC began providing assistance in the last week of October; nearly 4 tons of food were distributed at Kiboga to some 2,500 displaced persons; medicines and dressings were also supplied to the hospital of Kiboga and the Mulago hospital (in Kampala itself) as well as to the mission of Wumba.

Rwanda

From 13 to 28 September, two ICRC delegates, based in Kinshasa, began a series of visits to prisons in Rwanda. This series of visits, which extended into November, started in three places of detention and was conducted in accordance with the rules laid down by the ICRC.

Relief supplies, as well as medical assistance, equivalent to a total value of 35,000 Swiss francs were distributed during these visits.

Tanzania

An ICRC delegate based in Nairobi visited Tanzania where he delivered an address on the principles of the Red Cross and the fundamental rules of humanitarian law before an audience including the Chief

of Staff, senior army officers, as well as officers of the military police. A programme for the dissemination of knowledge of humanitarian law among the armed forces will be conducted at a later date, according to a schedule worked out in agreement with them.

Zaire

In September and October, ICRC delegates in Zaire visited three places of detention, two of them on several occasions. They also delivered various relief supplies to prisoners and their families.

During the same period, twelve lectures on the Red Cross were given to various groups, comprising 1,325 persons.

Latin America

Grenada

On 26 October, the day after the intervention of the multinational armed force on the island of Grenada in the Caribbean, the ICRC offered its services to all the parties concerned to undertake, in its capacity as a neutral intermediary, the humanitarian tasks laid down by the Geneva Conventions.

This offer of services having been accepted, the ICRC regional delegate based in Bogota went to Grenada on 28 October, where he started visiting a first group of Grenadian and Cuban prisoners in the hands of the multinational force. At the same time, the ICRC chartered an aircraft in order to evacuate from Grenada Cuban nationals sick or wounded during the fighting. This aircraft took off from Geneva with an ICRC team of 11 persons aboard, headed by the delegate-general for Latin America and the Caribbean and including a doctor and a nurse, and landed in Barbados on 31 October. On the same day, the ICRC delegates arrived in Grenada, where they visited and registered all the Cuban prisoners in order to inform the Cuban authorities about their nationals and likewise visited and registered the Grenadian nationals taken prisoner by the multinational armed force.

On 2 November, a first repatriation operation was carried out under the auspices of the ICRC: 57 sick or wounded Cuban prisoners and ten members of the Cuban medical personnel held in Grenada were transferred first from Grenada to Barbados; from there they were flown to Havana aboard the aircraft chartered by the ICRC. Five delegates,

including the delegate-general, a doctor and a nurse, took part in this operation.

Afterwards, the delegate-general remained in Havana to co-ordinate further operations with the Cuban authorities and the National Red Cross Society. He had several talks with President Fidel Castro, as well as a discussion with the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs. These conversations were particularly concerned with the repatriation of all prisoners and of the mortal remains of 24 Cubans killed in military action.

The repatriation of the other Cuban prisoners detained in Grenada was also carried out under the auspices of the ICRC: flown to Barbados aboard American aircraft, the prisoners were handed over to Cuban representatives by the ICRC, then transferred to Havana aboard Cuban aircraft. Between 4 and 8 November, 600 persons were thus repatriated in six flights. The mortal remains of the dead Cubans were repatriated on 11 November.

The ICRC also concerned itself with two seriously wounded Cubans whom the American authorities had transferred to Porto Rico, where they were hospitalized. They were visited by an ICRC medical delegate, and repatriated on 16 November in co-operation with the Cuban Red Cross.

On the island of Grenada, five ICRC delegates, including a doctor, are continuing their protection and assistance work in aid of captive Grenadian nationals.

El Salvador

ICRC delegates continued their protection and assistance activities in El Salvador, despite the military operations which considerably restricted their movements in certain regions of the country. The number of persons displaced as a result of the events again increased in October, following violent combats in several villages in the departments of Cuscatlan and Cabañas. In September and October, some 52,000 people were assisted by the ICRC in about 15 villages: nearly 435 tons of food (representing a value of 532,000 Swiss francs) were distributed among them.

The medical team based in San Salvador went out 53 times to some forty villages situated in the fighting zones; during these visits it gave 4,515 medical consultations and 1,962 dental consultations. The medical team based at San Miguel was able to resume its rounds in two regions of the department of Usulután, which it had not visited for two months because conditions were unsafe: there it saw 3,163 patients in the course

of 11 visits. At the same time, ICRC medical delegates also carried out several missions to assess the needs of displaced civilians and took part in visits to places of detention and health centres, which they provided with supplies of medicaments.

As regards protection, ICRC delegates carried out 263 visits in September and October to places of detention under the authority of the security forces and the Ministry of Justice, as well as in army barracks; during these visits, they saw and registered 198 persons under interrogation, held for security reasons, and talked to them without witnesses. On 20 and 21 October, 14 members of the Salvadorean armed forces, captured by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) were released and handed over to ICRC delegates, who escorted them back to the nearest military garrisons. In addition, the delegates visited eight other soldiers, still held by the FMLN, to whom they delivered family messages.

In September and October, the local offices of the ICRC Tracing Agency registered 452 requests for enquiries, bringing the number of persons presumed missing or detained to a total of 2,596 in the first ten months of 1983. Furthermore, an average of 800 people per month visited one or other of the three ICRC tracing offices (in San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana) to ask for news of their relatives presumed missing.

The ICRC also continued its efforts to disseminate knowledge among the armed forces of the principles of the Red Cross and the fundamental rules of humanitarian law, with a view to making its activities better known and understood. To this end, ten lectures were given in October at various barracks in the eastern part of the country to audiences totalling 1,042 officers and soldiers. These lectures marked the beginning of the third phase of the dissemination programme for 1983, carried out in conjunction with the Salvadorean Red Cross; in the course of the second phase, which ended in September, 27 talks had been given to 6,420 members of the armed forces.

Nicaragua

Because of the armed confrontations in the border regions between Nicaragua and Honduras, as well as on the Costa Rica border, the ICRC delegation in Managua built up a stock of emergency relief supplies (food, blankets, tents, kitchen utensils, medical kits, together representing a value of 350,000 Swiss francs) so that it would be able to come rapidly to the aid of Nicaraguan population affected by the events.

From 19 to 23 September three joint teams, made up of ICRC delegates and representatives from the Nicaraguan Red Cross, carried out missions to several departments bordering on Honduras (Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Esteli, Chinandega, Jinotega) to assess the needs of displaced people in these regions. These teams visited about 15 assembly points, as well as seven hospitals, health stations and branches of the National Red Cross.

Following these surveys, the ICRC delegation and the Nicaraguan Red Cross, together with the government departments concerned, distributed nearly five tons of relief (food, blankets, tents, mattresses and mats, kitchen utensils, children's clothing) to some 2,000 displaced persons in the region of Somoto, where an ICRC doctor and nurse have been posted to give medical care to the population.

Relief distributions were also carried out at Jinotega and emergency relief supplies, including medical material, were dispatched to Corinto after the town's fuel depots were destroyed by fire.

Argentina

A complete series of visits to places of detention started in mid-September and continued until 7 October. ICRC delegates visited the prisons of Devoto, Ezeiza and Rawson where they saw a total of 342 prisoners (including 55 women). They also had access to a psychiatric hospital, where they visited one detainee. All these visits were conducted in accordance with standard ICRC procedures.

Colombia

The series of visits to places of detention in Colombia, which started on 11 July, lasted until 14 September. In accordance with the usual procedures, ICRC delegates visited 52 detainees in 14 different places of detention scattered over six departments of the country.

Asia

Missions by the delegate general

Mr. Jean de Courten, ICRC delegate-general for Asia and Oceania, went to Pakistan on 19 September in order to examine, with ICRC delegates in Peshawar and Quetta, the ICRC assistance programme in aid of victims of the Afghan conflict who had taken refuge on Pakistan

territory and to decide on the objectives of this programme for 1984. During his mission, Mr. de Courten met various Pakistani and Afghan officials and discussed with them problems relating to the protection of victims of the conflict in Afghanistan.

The delegate general also carried out a mission to Thailand from 15 to 27 October to appraise activities in progress in connection with the Kampuchean conflict.

Kampuchea

The steps taken by the ICRC delegation at Phnom Penh, in co-operation with relief organizations working in Kampuchea, have succeeded in stemming the epidemic of infectious fever which had affected the Khmer population, and to which children were particularly vulnerable (see our previous issue). The ICRC therefore brought to an end the emergency programme which had been set up for this purpose.

On 23 September, an ICRC nurse arrived in Phnom Penh and will carry out a medical survey in the western provinces as soon as arrangements have been finalized with the authorities in Phnom Penh.

In addition, the ICRC continued distributing relief supplies to five orphanages in the provinces of Prey Veng, Kandal and Pursat.

In September and October, the ICRC organized nine flights between Ho-Chi-Minh City and Phnom Penh to transport nearly three tons of relief supplies worth 24,000 Swiss francs.

Thailand

The heavy rains and bad weather which seriously hampered transport and made access to refugee camps along the Khmer-Thai frontier extremely difficult, and sometimes even impossible, somewhat held up the ICRC protection and assistance activities during September and October.

On the medical side, four surgical teams comprising medical personnel made available by the Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland, Italy and New Zealand continued their work in the ICRC hospitals at Khao-I-Dang and Kab Cherng, operating on the wounded evacuated from the frontier (200 at Khao-I-Dang and 68 at Kab Cherng) and treating some 250 other patients. The ICRC mobile medical team was particularly active in the camps to the south of Aranyaprathet, dealing especially with numerous cases of malaria. Relief (medicaments, medical material and food) valued at 208,000 Swiss francs was supplied to the hospitals and camps.

The ICRC Central Tracing Agency continued its activities on behalf of Khmer and Vietnamese refugees in four camps along the border, and at Khao-I-Dang and Panat Nikhom in Thai territory. During September and October, it transmitted 2,493 family messages, handled 631 requests for news, and organized 175 transfers of individuals and 12 family reunions. In addition, 162 new Vietnamese refugees were registered.

Refugees in South-East Asia

The fifth technical seminar of the Tracing and Mailing Services of seven Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of South-East Asia took place at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 25 to 29 September. These services, set up within the National Societies of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines, in the Hong Kong branch of the British Red Cross and in the Macao branch of the Portuguese Red Cross, were created in 1979 under the auspices of the ICRC Central Tracing Agency in order to enable the Vietnamese "boat people" to trace members of their families.

This was the first time that the National Societies in the countries of final asylum of the Vietnamese refugees had been invited to such a seminar: representatives from the American, British and West German Red Cross Societies took part. The ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also sent representatives.

As before (the fourth seminar had been held in Manila in June 1982), the principal objective of this working meeting was to discuss the technical procedures used by these services, to take stock of their activities and to give participants in the seminar an opportunity to exchange views.

Before and during the working sessions of the seminar at Kuala Lumpur, several participants visited the Tracing and Mailing Service of the Thai Red Cross, as well as the ICRC Tracing Agency office in Bangkok; they also went to the refugee camps of Panat Nikhom and Sikhui (Thailand), Poulo Bidong and Sungei Beisi (Malaysia) and Galang (Indonesia).

Pakistan

Continuing its activities in aid of victims of the Afghan conflict, the ICRC surgical hospital in Peshawar registered 242 admissions of Afghan war casualties in September, the highest monthly figure since the beginning of the year. The number of patients admitted in October totalled 208. During this two-month period, the ICRC surgical teams,

consisting of personnel made available by the Red Cross Societies of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Switzerland, carried out 589 operations and gave 1,517 consultations, whilst the mobile teams, based respectively at Parachinar and Miramshah, evacuated 197 wounded from the frontier to the hospital.

In addition, 15 patients were admitted to the paraplegic centre, where the number of disabled persons undergoing treatment reached 60 at the end of October. The prosthetic workshop produced 83 orthopaedic appliances, bringing to 881 the number of prostheses produced since December 1981 when the workshop became operational.

At the second ICRC surgical hospital, set up in July at Quetta, the capital of the Pakistani province of Baluchistan, the number of Afghan war casualties admitted in September and October rose to 120. The surgical team made available by the Italian Red Cross (one surgeon, one anaesthetist and one theatre nurse) carried out 126 operations and treated 470 out-patients. This team is assisted by four ICRC nurses, who are responsible for looking after the wounded, training local nurses and giving consultations to patients with less serious complaints. Close co-operation was established between the ICRC and the Pakistani branch of the Red Crescent at Baluchistan, which supplied two mobile first-aid teams along the southern frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Finally, it should be mentioned that a dissemination programme was set up in Quetta in order to familiarize combatants with the principles of application of humanitarian law in general, and of the Red Cross in particular, in times of armed conflict.

Indonesia/East Timor

As part of the programme for the repatriation and reuniting of families carried out in aid of the inhabitants of East Timor, the ICRC organized the transfer of 18 persons to Portugal on 11 September and 21 persons to Australia on 2 October.

Philippines

A new series of visits to places of detention began in October and will continue during the coming months. Between 3 and 21 October, two ICRC teams went to 16 places of detention, where they saw 164 detainees, 160 of whom were classified as "public order violators".

Middle East

Missions by the President

From 24 to 27 September, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Alexandre Hay, undertook a mission to *Iran* to talk to the authorities about the activity of the ICRC in that country. Accompanied by Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, director of Operational Activities, and Mr. Jean Hœffiger, delegate-general for the Middle East and North Africa, Mr. Hay met Mr. Ali Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati and Mr. Hossein Kazempour Ardebili, respectively Minister and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. Their discussions were concerned with the application of the Geneva Conventions, especially the treatment of prisoners of war within the context of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The ICRC representatives also had talks with the President of the Iranian Red Crescent, Mr. Wahid Dastjerdi. They went to the disaster areas of Khuzestan and visited the regions of Ahvaz, Hoveizeh, Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Following on his mission to Iran, President Hay also visited *Irak* from 28 November to 1 December where, together with Mr. Hocké, he had discussions inter alia with Mr. Izzat Ibrahim, Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Mr. Tarek Aziz, Vice Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

These two missions by the President were in line with the efforts deployed by the ICRC to overcome the obstacles encountered in carrying out its humanitarian mandate — obstacles which had made it necessary to address a formal appeal in May to the States signatories to the Geneva Conventions.

Lebanon

Deadly combats in Beirut and the Chouf, armed clashes in the region of Tripoli, outbreaks of violence in Beirut and the south: tragic events again shook Lebanon during September, October and November, causing more victims among the civilian population and necessitating action by the ICRC virtually throughout the country to provide protection and assistance. In each case, ICRC personnel on the spot worked in close co-operation with the Lebanese Red Cross in what were often extremely dangerous conditions.

On 16 September, the ICRC launched a special appeal for funds to a number of governments and National Societies, asking for 12 million

Swiss francs to finance an emergency assistance programme in aid of some 100,000 displaced persons, victims of the events.

Activities in Beirut and the Chouf

During the fighting in the Chouf and Beirut, ICRC delegates evacuated the seriously wounded to hospitals in the capital and in Saida (80 wounded and 52 dead evacuated). They provided emergency medical supplies in the areas close to the front lines, brought relief to the inhabitants of isolated or cut-off villages, distributed and collected family messages.

In addition, the ICRC reminded the parties engaged in the conflict of their humanitarian obligations: indeed, on several occasions, convoys of the ICRC and the Lebanese Red Cross were not allowed through, even when temporary truces had been duly negotiated. On 5 September, a first appeal was launched to all the belligerents to respect the agreed cease-fires. In fact, that very day, a convoy bound from Beirut to the Chouf, with the purpose of declaring neutral the hospitals there and evacuating the seriously wounded, had to turn back after nearly being hit by a shell. A second appeal was made on 7 September, both locally and from headquarters in Geneva, demanding an immediate and effective general cease-fire and recalling the respect due to the Red Cross emblem, ambulances and hospitals and, especially, the need to spare the civilian population. These demands were repeated twice, on 8 and 10 September.

An upsurge of work, resulting from the escalation of hostilities in the Chouf and Beirut, compelled the ICRC to increase its medical staff by one doctor and two nurses, as well as four other people recruited locally. The medical coordinator and a nurse made daily rounds of the hospitals in the capital and in its southern outskirts to assess needs there, supplying medical assistance to the hospitals (medicaments, dressings, X-ray films, blood units) and restocking several dispensaries with emergency supplies. After the cease-fire established on 26 September, the two ICRC nurses based in Saida carried out a comprehensive assessment mission in the hospitals and dispensaries situated in the Chouf, where they also provided medical assistance.

Clashes in the Chouf caused massive movements of the civilian population and led the ICRC to help nearly 80,000 displaced persons. Between 12 September and 25 November, the ICRC delegation organized 28 convoys (including 11 to the encircled village of Deir-el-Kamar) to transport 1,615 tons of relief supplies to civilians displaced in the Chouf, the regions of Aley and of Upper-Metn. These relief supplies consisted mainly of food (1,318 tons), blankets (76,000), kitchen utensils (1,600) and various commodities other than food.

For humanitarian reasons, the ICRC also evacuated 990 children and old people, and several dozen sick people, from Deir-el-Kamar to Beirut. This operation necessitated five convoys between 1 and 8 November.

Activities in the region of Tripoli and the Bekaa

Fierce fighting between several armed factions in the region of Tripoli caused numerous victims in the civilian population, necessitating rapid intervention on the part of the ICRC to evacuate the wounded to hospitals and to distribute medical supplies to the hospital centres. Once again, the ICRC appealed to all parties concerned to make every possible endeavour to avoid inflicting injuries on the civilian population and to respect all the hospitals in the region.

On 5 November, the Islamic Hospital in Tripoli was declared a neutral zone and placed under the control of the ICRC, which then doubled its capacity (from 80 to 160 beds) and installed an additional surgical unit as well as a preliminary examination centre for the wounded. The ICRC also declared neutral the Franco-Lebanese School, situated near the hospital, for use as a post-operative centre. The ICRC medical staff at the Islamic Hospital was considerably reinforced by the arrival of two doctors, two nurses and a surgical team, made available by the National Red Cross Society of the Federal Republic of Germany, consisting of a surgeon, an anaesthetist, a nurse and a theatre nurse. Within the space of one week, some 120 wounded were admitted to the Islamic Hospital and sixty patients were treated at the Franco-Lebanese School.

Precarious cease-fires enabled ICRC delegates to assess the general situation and the needs in the hospitals and dispensaries of Tripoli, where they distributed transfusion equipment, various medical supplies and provided blood. Assistance was also given to several private hospitals, and to the hospital of the "Palestinian Red Crescent".

From 16 October to 11 November, the ICRC assisted over 15,000 displaced civilians, in and around Tripoli, by supplying 71 tons of food and various relief supplies.

In the Bekaa, the surgical team placed at the disposal of the ICRC by the National Red Cross Societies of Canada and Belgium carried out 15 operations at the Government Hospital at Baalbeck during the first two weeks of September; it also gave consultations at the Government Hospital of Hermel. The situation in this region of Lebanon remaining relatively calm, the team ended its three-month mission on 17 September and was not replaced. Subsequently, a nurse and two

ICRC medical coordinators carried out tours of assessment and inspection in all hospitals and dispensaries still functioning in the "cazas" of Aley and Upper-Metn and supplied the hospitals in Bhamdoun, Hammana, Aley and Sofar with medical material.

In addition, the ICRC distributed 73.2 tons of various relief supplies (food, blankets, soap, etc.) to the needy population of the Bekaa.

During the period from 1 September to 15 November, the ICRC distributed throughout Lebanon medical material, "dispensary", "hospital" and "front" medical kits, wheel-chairs, crutches, etc.) and medicaments worth approximately 1,600,000 Swiss francs. These relief supplies also included 700 blood units, valued at 250,000 Swiss francs, provided by the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Norway and Switzerland. Three ambulances were sent by the National Society of Finland and 14 by the National Red Cross Society of the Federal Republic of Germany, seven of these being financed by the ICRC. The Norwegian Red Cross also supplied a field hospital (valued at 154,000 Swiss francs), which arrived in Lebanon on 14 November.

Other activities

On 23 October, following the explosions in Beirut which wrecked the buildings housing the headquarters of the American and French contingents of the multi-national force, the Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC immediately went to the scene of the disaster. The Lebanese Red Cross set up two hospital tents and stationed six ambulances and 25 Lebanese first-aid workers near the American building (6 wounded received first aid and 10 were evacuated), as well as one ambulance and four first-aid workers near the French building. The situation remained very tense in the southern outskirts of the capital, and ICRC surveys and medical activities there had to be intensified. Despite the danger involved, an ICRC nurse visited several hospitals and dispensaries where she handed over medical kits and medicaments.

The ICRC also went to the Tyr headquarters of the Israeli armed forces immediately after the explosion there on 4 November and, through the Tracing Agency office in this town, informed the families of the deceased.

Release of prisoners

Some 4,300 prisoners held by Israel and six Israelis held by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) were released on 24 November in the course of an operation supervised by the ICRC.

The operation, which was the culmination of several months of negotiations conducted separately by Israel and the PLO with the ICRC,

was carried out in stages and had the full support of the parties concerned, as well as of the Algerian, Egyptian and French governments.

During the night of 23 to 24 November, over 1,100 prisoners, detained in southern Lebanon (mainly in the camp of Insar) as well as in other places of detention were freed and conveyed to Algiers, via Cairo, aboard three Boeing 747's placed at the ICRC's disposal by the French government. The aircraft also carried the archives of the Palestinian Research Centre, seized in Beirut by the Israeli army in 1982.

At the same time, some 3,300 other prisoners detained at Insar were also released and accompanied by the ICRC to different regions in southern Lebanon, where they rejoined their families.

In the meantime, and after a final visit by the ICRC delegates at Tripoli, the six Israeli prisoners were escorted to a French ship whence, under the supervision of the ICRC, they were transferred to an Israeli ship to return home.

It should be remembered that, before this release operation took place, the ICRC had regularly carried out its usual visits to the camp of Insar, distributed Red Cross messages to the prisoners (approximately 500,000 messages exchanged between prisoners and their families since the camp opened in July 1982) and provided them with medical assistance and relief supplies; on 16 September, in particular, the ICRC delivered 120 sheep to Insar for the prisoners to mark "Al Adha", the Moslem Day of Sacrifice.

The six Israeli prisoners of war in Palestinian hands had also been visited at regular intervals by ICRC delegates who gave them family messages and leisure items; the last visits took place on 15 September, 14 October, 8 and 11 November.

The ICRC also continued to see other prisoners detained by the armed forces in power:

- on 5 and 6 September, ICRC delegates visited 293 Syrian prisoners of war detained at Atlit; on 23 September, these prisoners were transferred to the camp of Meggido, where they were again visited from 18 to 20 October;

- the three Israeli prisoners of war in Syrian hands were seen on 26 September and 27 October; the ICRC visiting delegates gave them Red Cross messages as well as leisure items (books, games, etc.);

- on 26 November, the ICRC visited two Israeli prisoners of war held by the "People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC)";

— the 25 women prisoners held by the Israeli armed forces at Nabatiyeh were seen twice a month (20 and 24 September, 6 and 19 October);

— from 4 to 6 October, ICRC delegates carried out a comprehensive visit to security detainees imprisoned in Beirut and delivered Red Cross messages and parcels from their families.

In addition, ICRC delegates continued to make regular visits to the Palestinian camps situated in the vicinity of Saida and Tyr, where the arrival of families from northern Lebanon has been recorded.

Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and of the Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross

Summary of Work from 1 December 1981 to 15 August 1983

This report was submitted jointly by the ICRC and the League to the Council of Delegates in October 1983, pursuant to paragraph 4 of the tenth resolution of the Twenty-fourth International Conference of the Red Cross (Manila, 1981) which: "requests the ICRC and the League to report jointly to the next meeting of the Council of Delegates... on international, regional and national dissemination action and on the follow-up of the present resolution". This report relates to the period from 1 December 1981 to 15 August 1983.

It should be noted that the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and of the principles and ideals of the Red Cross is a sphere of activity in which co-operation between the ICRC, the League, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute is constantly becoming closer and more extensive. Although this report deals only with dissemination activities undertaken by the institutions in Geneva, it goes without saying that numerous National Societies have also been extremely active in implementing their own action programmes.

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Programme of Action

In 1981, the ICRC and the League adopted the "Second Programme of Action of the Red Cross for the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and of the Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross" for the period 1982-1985. This programme contains guide-lines for the activities of the ICRC, which has made dissemination one of its prime objectives for the years ahead. In effect, the need for dissemination is

highlighted every day by the tragic realities of contemporary armed conflicts. The experiences of ICRC delegates in combat zones invariably show that unawareness of the essential rules of international humanitarian law among the armed forces and in government circles is a frequent cause of serious infractions in respect of protected persons and usually constitutes a major obstacle to the proper discharge of the humanitarian tasks of the Red Cross.

The League, one of whose functions is “to assist the ICRC in the promotion and development of international humanitarian law and collaborate with it in the dissemination of this law and of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross among the National Societies”, has included the dissemination of the humanitarian rules and the principles of the Red Cross as part of its activities, especially during its seminars or training courses for National Societies. It has also collaborated actively in several projects for which the main responsibility lay with the ICRC.

Eight target groups, four levels of knowledge

Although, ideally, every human being should be a target for dissemination activity, the magnitude of the task has compelled the Red Cross to establish a scale of priorities. Eight target groups are therefore listed in the programme of action:

- firstly, the *armed forces* which, in time of war, are responsible for the practical application of the rules of international humanitarian law;
- the staff and volunteers of the National *Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies* who constitute a target group while, at the same time, acting as dissemination media;
- *government circles* which have the dual responsibility of making known and ensuring the application of international humanitarian law;
- the *universities* in which tomorrow’s elite receive their training;
- the *schools*, since the concepts of humanitarianism, peace and international understanding must be instilled into young people’s minds;
- *medical circles* whose task is to protect life and health, and which thereby contribute to one of the missions of the Red Cross;
- *journalists* who exert an undeniable influence on contemporary society;
- finally, the *general public*, whose interest is most readily aroused by the dramatic and tragic events that take place in our world, the more so when they are themselves directly affected.

Moreover, in order to better adapt the content and form of the message to be disseminated to the various target groups, it has been deemed appropriate—at the risk of appearing rather arbitrary—to transmit such knowledge at *four different levels*:

Level I: elementary knowledge

Level II: general knowledge

Level III: specialized knowledge

Level IV: expert knowledge

In future, these four levels should be borne in mind when establishing national action programmes and also when devising teaching aids and during the training of specialized personnel.

Dissemination as an integral part of the development programme

In accordance with the guide-lines approved by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth International Red Cross Conferences, each National Society should appoint one of its officials to disseminate the message of the Red Cross. An interministerial committee should also be set up to organize the dissemination of international humanitarian law among the various target groups, through the administrative channels of their respective States.

Facts must be faced, however; although a remarkable effort has been made by several National Societies, it must be admitted that many others do not possess the resources needed to finance the assignment of a full-time official or to devise and produce the requisite teaching aids.

Consequently, in countries where the Red Cross or Red Crescent possess neither the resources nor the personnel needed to undertake the dissemination of the message of the Red Cross on their own, the ICRC, in liaison with the League, should provide them with assistance by, on the one hand, helping them to establish a *programme of action* adapted to local circumstances and, on the other hand, by helping with its implementation until such time as the Society is able to take over on its own. The important thing is not only to help get an operation going but also, above all, to ensure its *continuity*.

For the ICRC the years 1982 and 1983 therefore mark the beginning of a new stage in its dissemination endeavours. Faced with the above-mentioned difficulties, it has, in effect, taken the first steps towards the gradual establishment of a *network of specialized delegates* to help National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to organize and implement their national action programmes. By the end of June 1983, four regional ICRC delegations in East Africa (Nairobi), West Africa

(Lomé), South-East Asia (Manila) and Central America (San José) had been supplemented in this way by the assignment of a full-time "dissemination" delegate. These delegates also have the task of co-ordinating a possible specific contribution by the ICRC to the development of the National Societies, in close collaboration with the League as the institution primarily responsible for such development.

One of the first duties of ICRC "dissemination" delegates is to help with the establishment and/or development of information and public relations services within the Societies of their region since, in the case of many Societies, such services are responsible for the dissemination of the essential rules of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Red Cross. The ICRC helps, in particular, with training programmes organized by the League for officials of these information and public relations services from the point of view not only of the knowledge to be acquired, but also of the ways and means of getting the Red Cross message through.

The following three highly successful pilot projects, in which the League and the ICRC took an active part, should be noted:

- the training course at Turrialba (Costa Rica, September 1982) which was attended by 10 Latin American National Red Cross Societies;
- the "Workshop" organized at Cartagena (Colombia, March 1983) for the senior staff of Societies in formation in the Caribbean;
- the Sub-regional Training Workshop for primary health care, instruction in the field, organized in May 1983 by the Centre d'Etudes des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information (CESTI) of the University of Dakar (see below under "Dissemination among National Societies").

Dissemination in "hot situations"

Apart from establishing the nucleus of a network of "dissemination" delegates at the regional level, in recent months the ICRC has endeavoured to complement some of its delegations by despatching a specialized delegate responsible for setting up emergency dissemination programmes in collaboration with the National Societies concerned. These programmes are designed to promote knowledge and understanding of the essential rules of international humanitarian law among combatants, leaders and the civilian population, and also to explain the guiding principles of Red Cross activities. Such programmes were put into effect in 1982 and/or 1983 in El Salvador, Lebanon, Poland and Pakistan (in the Afghan frontier zone).

Teaching aids

The availability of the basic teaching aids (printed + audio-visual material) required by national and international institutions in order to carry out their dissemination activities unfortunately still falls far short of the needs, in particular of the target groups at levels I (elementary knowledge) and II (general knowledge).

Printed material

The following publications, produced at Geneva within the context of the dissemination programme, have been issued or are due to be printed by the end of 1983:

A Practical Guide for National Societies on Methods of Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and the Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross. This much-awaited document is the result of team work by representatives of the ICRC and the League under the direction of Miss Danuta Zys (Henry Dunant Institute). It will be available in English, French and Spanish in October 1983.

Protection of the Victims of Armed Conflict Falkland/Malvinas Islands (1982): International Humanitarian Law and Humanitarian Action. This booklet of about 60 pages researched and written by Mrs. Sylvie Junod, a jurist at the ICRC, is currently available in mimeograph form in French, English and Spanish. It will be distributed in printed form in late 1983/early 1984.

Origin and Development of International Humanitarian Law. Written by Miss Françoise Bory, press attaché at the ICRC, this small booklet gives a straightforward account of the evolution and content of international humanitarian law. It is available in French, English, Spanish, Arabic, German and Portuguese (about 40 pages in format A6).

Manual on the Rights and Duties of Medical Personnel in Armed Conflicts. This 80-page booklet, researched and written by Dr. Alma Baccino-Astrada at the request of the League and the ICRC, summarizes the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols concerning the protection of the medical professions in time of war and the role of military and civilian medical personnel. This manual has been published in French, English, Spanish and Arabic. It replaces the booklet entitled "Rights and Duties of Nurses".

Essential Rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. This guide, published by the ICRC, will be available in French and English at the end of 1983. It will replace the booklet entitled "Handbook of the Geneva Conventions—Essential Rules".

Les Histoires de Noko Lisapo. This is a 16-page illustrated magazine which relates seven stories told by Noko Lisapo to his African brothers and reviews various episodes of the history and activities of the ICRC. The magazine, available only in French, was written by Mr. Michel Bory and illustrated by Mr. Nicolas Luginbühl, both of whom are ICRC delegates.

The Identification of Medical Aircraft in Periods of Armed Conflict and Identification of Hospital Ships and Ships Protected by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. These two studies written by Mr. Philippe Eberlin, an expert at the ICRC, are available in French, English and Spanish in the form of extracts, printed under separate cover, from the International Review of the Red Cross.

Teacher's Handbook. This guide, prepared by the Cameroon Red Cross with the assistance of the League and the ICRC, was adapted in 1982 and 1983 for the National Societies of Mauritania, Senegal, Poland, Costa Rica, Peru and Colombia.

The Philippine National Red Cross and the ICRC delegation in Manila have jointly prepared, in the form of a *strip cartoon* in English for young persons of that country, a series of six stories explaining the activities and guiding principles of the national and international Red Cross. A similar experiment has also been carried out by the ICRC delegation at Peshawar for the benefit of Afghans temporarily in Pakistan or seeking refuge there.

Reference should also be made to the issue, in September 1983, of a new series of seven *posters* illustrating the fundamental rules that every soldier should observe with regard to non- or ex-combatants.

Audio-visual material

Production in the audio-visual field remained fairly limited. The main item was a co-production by the Hungarian and Bulgarian National Red Cross Societies, the League and the ICRC entitled *What's in a symbol?* This 27-minute documentary, produced by Dr. György Karpati of Budapest, is mainly intended for young audiences of 13 to 18 years of age. It explains the fundamental principles, history, structure and activities of the Red Cross. The film is available in 35 mm and 16 mm English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Bulgarian, Hungarian and German versions.

In 1982, the ICRC produced a series of four 16 mm half-hour films, in French only, based on the *stories of Noko Lisapo*. This series, shot on location in Senegal, features local actors under the direction of Mr. Michel Bory, an ICRC delegate.

The Audio-Visual Centre for the International Red Cross also produced several video films. Special reference must be made to the following:

International humanitarian law: a limit to barbarity. The principal objective of this 25-minute cassette produced by Mr. Jean-Jacques Surbeck, head of the Dissemination Service of the ICRC, is to illustrate the importance of dissemination as a means to limit excesses in warfare. It is available in French, English and Spanish versions.

The Central Tracing Agency: a 26-minute cassette describing the various activities of this important department of the ICRC, produced by Mr. Jean-Daniel Bloesch, an ICRC delegate and film director, (in French, English and Spanish versions).

The ICRC also produced two sets of slides with sound-recorded commentary. The first, running for 10 minutes, is entitled *The Red Cross and Peace* (in English and French versions) and the second, running for 12 minutes, is on the subject of *The Fourth Geneva Convention (Israel)* (in French, English and Arabic versions). Both sets of slides, produced by Mr. Jean-Luc Rey, are also available in the form of video cassettes.

2. DISSEMINATION OPERATIONS BY TARGET GROUP

Dissemination among the armed forces

The ICRC organized seminars, took part in various courses and meetings on the law of war, invited officers to attend a training session at its headquarters and carried out missions to promote the dissemination and teaching of international humanitarian law among the armed forces. These tasks were undertaken mainly by the delegate to the armed forces.

The “dissemination” delegates stationed in various countries also gave special attention to this priority target group, particularly the armed forces and security services in El Salvador and various groups of Afghans temporarily in the Peshawar region.

Courses and meetings

The twelfth international course on the law of war, organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, was held at San Remo in October 1982. As in previous years, the course was directed by the ICRC delegate to the armed forces and was intended for senior officers holding positions of command in their national armed forces, experienced general

staff officers, and officers responsible for giving instruction in the law of war. The purpose of these courses, which last two weeks, is to familiarize participants with the provisions of international treaties (the Hague Conventions, the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocols), taking military realities into account.

The twelfth course, given in English, was attended by 55 senior officers from the following countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The steady rise in the level of participants was noteworthy, since the course was attended by nine generals and most of the participants were senior officers. As usual, a number of jurists, six in 1982, also spoke on various subjects, thus widening the scope of the instruction given and making a valuable contribution to the course.

The first *Egyptian seminar on international humanitarian law* was held in Cairo from 20 to 24 November 1982. It was organized by the Egyptian Society of International Law, with the co-operation of the ICRC, primarily for senior officers (combatants or military lawyers). It was attended by about thirty Egyptian and two Sudanese officers, together with a number of university professors and senior government officials. Eight lectures, each followed by a discussion, were delivered on the following subjects: an introduction to international humanitarian law; the law of war and the armed forces; the Additional Protocols; ICRC activities and the application of international humanitarian law in the Middle Eastern context; international humanitarian law and Islam; the protection of civilians during armed conflicts; rules of conduct in combat; international humanitarian law and wars of liberation.

The ICRC delegate to the armed forces, accompanied by his assistant, directed a *training course in the law of war* in Beirut, Lebanon, from 25 July to 5 August 1983. This course, held under the auspices of the high command of the Lebanese army, was attended by 647 officers. The instruction, which was mainly geared to the needs of the lower ranks (privates, non-commissioned and junior officers), was concerned primarily with command and behaviour under combat conditions.

In 1982, for the first time, *training programmes* for officers were organized in Geneva by the ICRC. These programmes, supervised by the delegate to the armed forces, consisted of a course in the law of war given at the Henry Dunant Institute along the lines of the San Remo courses. However, in contrast to the latter which are intended for a multinational audience, the purpose of these courses is to train officers

from a specific country to organize teaching programmes among their own armed forces, taking into account their particular local needs. In 1982, one Zairian and four Philippine officers benefited from these courses.

On 18 February 1982, the delegate to the armed forces attended a meeting with German military commanders at Arolsen. The subject discussed at the meeting was the protection of civilians and the environment during military operations. At the end of September 1982, he took part in the "Inter-American Seminar on State Security, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law" (see below under "Dissemination in government circles"). The delegate to the armed forces also represented the ICRC at the "Ninth Congress of the International Society of Penal Military Law and Law of War" held at Lausanne, Switzerland, from 2 to 6 September 1982. He maintained contact with the "International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy" and the "International Society of Penal Military Law and Law of War" in connection with the organization and co-ordination of courses and seminars for officers.

Dissemination among National Societies

ICRC representatives took part in the organization and running of several seminars and carried out a number of missions to National Societies with a view to assisting them in their dissemination endeavours. For example, a delegate visited Nicaragua from late June until early August 1982 to give lectures on international humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross at the headquarters of the National Society and in a score of its branches.

Courses and seminars

As already mentioned, a training course on international humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross was organized by the ICRC, in co-operation with the League and the Costa Rica Red Cross, at Turrialba (Costa Rica) from 12 to 18 September 1982. It was attended by 22 persons in charge of dissemination, information or training, together with some jurists, from 10 National Societies (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama). The aim of the course was twofold: to broaden the participants' knowledge in the field of international humanitarian law and to discuss dissemination methods best suited to their countries. At the end of the course, dissemination programmes were drafted for each National Society to submit to its respective authorities.

A “workshop” on dissemination and development was organized by the League and the ICRC, in Cartagena (Colombia) in March 1983, for the senior officials of Societies in formation in the Caribbean States of Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname. All are aware of the importance of the dissemination of international humanitarian law and have declared themselves ready to incorporate this activity in their respective development programmes.

The ICRC also sent representatives to the following seminars or meetings organized by National Societies:

- the dissemination day organized by the Belgian Red Cross in March of 1982 and 1983;
- the first national training seminar on the dissemination of international humanitarian law, held by the French Red Cross at Bois-Larris, near Paris, on 24 and 25 May 1982, which was attended by several officials appointed by the National Society to take charge of dissemination in the various French departments;
- The meeting of Nordic Red Cross Societies organized by the Norwegian Red Cross in Oslo from 2 to 4 August 1982; the purpose of this meeting, attended by the ICRC, the League and the Henry Dunant Institute, was to review the dissemination and information activities of those National Societies and to examine ways and means of co-operation with the institutions in Geneva in this respect;
- two seminars on dissemination organized at Santiago in October 1982 by the Chilean Red Cross and the Chilean Ministry for Foreign Affairs; one was for high-ranking officers in the armed forces and senior officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the other for journalists and for members of the National Society;
- the national meeting organized at Guaranda in November 1982 by the Ecuadoran Red Cross to discuss the dissemination of knowledge of the principles of the Red Cross;
- the seminar organized in February 1983 by the Golden Gate Chapter of the American Red Cross (San Francisco) on international humanitarian law and human rights.

Dissemination in government circles

Inter-American seminar in Costa Rica

An *Inter-American Seminar on State Security, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law* was organized jointly by the ICRC and

the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. The governments of the Americas were invited to send participants (senior officers in the armed forces, high officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, the Interior, Justice, etc.). The seminar was held at San José, Costa Rica, from 27 September to 1 October 1982.

Dissemination in universities

Washington Seminar on International Humanitarian Law

To commemorate the centenary of the accession of the United States to the 1864 Geneva Convention, the American University's Washington College of Law and the American Red Cross, with ICRC support, organized a seminar on international humanitarian law in the federal capital from 11 to 12 March 1982. The seminar was attended by about a hundred university professors, government and military lawyers and advanced law students. The programme comprised a number of lecturers and discussions on various aspects of international humanitarian law and its relationship with human rights.

In view of the successful outcome of this first seminar, the American University's Washington College of Law repeated the experiment on 12 and 13 April 1983. The second seminar was attended by about forty specialists, including two representatives of the ICRC.

Canberra Seminar

The first regional seminar on international humanitarian law for university professors and government representatives from the Asian/Pacific region was held at Canberra (Australia) from 6 to 12 February 1983. It was organized by the Australian Red Cross, the National University of Australia and the Henry Dunant Institute, with support from the ICRC, which sent representatives. The regional representative of the League also attended.

Honolulu Seminar

After the Canberra seminar, the representatives of the ICRC, the League and the Henry Dunant Institute travelled to Hawaii to attend a four-day seminar from 16 to 19 February 1983, organized by the American Society of International Law in collaboration with the American Red Cross, the ICRC and other bodies.

University Seminar in Poland

A Seminar on international humanitarian law for assistant lecturers in faculties of law at Polish universities was held at Warsaw, under the

auspices of the Polish Red Cross, from 21 to 23 April 1983. About fifteen assistant lecturers and postgraduate students attended the lectures given on aspects of international humanitarian law and the activities, structure and organization of the ICRC. Special interest was shown in the protection operation undertaken by the ICRC in Poland.

The legal adviser sent from Geneva to speak at the seminar also addressed a gathering of students at the University of Lodz, a meeting of professors at the University Military School in the same city, a group of senior officials from the Ministry of Justice and the staff at the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross.

International Review mentioned these seminars in previous issues.

Strasbourg course

For several years, the ICRC and the Henry Dunant Institute have been participating regularly in the July courses held in Strasbourg by the International Institute of Human Rights. They made an active contribution to the 1982 and 1983 sessions by providing teachers for the courses, which are designed for persons desiring further training in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Lectures

... in Paris

On 26 February 1982, the ICRC Director for General Affairs was invited to speak at the "Ecole Nationale d'Administration" in Paris, where he delivered a lecture on the ICRC, its history and international humanitarian law.

... in Nice

On 28 and 29 January 1982, two ICRC jurists took part in a seminar on current problems of international humanitarian law organized by the Institute for Peace and Development of the Faculty of Law at the University of Nice.

... and in Belgium

On two occasions (2 to 6 March 1982 and 27 February to 6 March 1983), an ICRC jurist delivered lectures on the ICRC and various problems of international humanitarian law in the Universities of Louvain (Faculties of Law and Political and Social Sciences), Liège (Faculty of Law) and Brussels (Faculty of Law).

Training courses for university professors

In 1982 and 1983, the ICRC organized training courses at its headquarters for university professors wishing to specialize further in international humanitarian law. The participants came mainly from Asia (People's Republic of China, India and Syria) and Africa (Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania).

Dissemination among young people

Meetings

As in the past, the ICRC took part in the European meeting of national Youth Red Cross directors organized by the League. The sixth meeting was held at *Tulin*, near Vienna, from 9 to 15 May 1982. The participating National Societies exchanged views on their experiences in the field of dissemination among young people.

In order to promote better knowledge and understanding of the Red Cross, international humanitarian law and human rights, the Norwegian Red Cross organized, for the first time, a seminar for secondary school teachers of the humanities and social sciences. The seminar, in which the ICRC took part, was held at *Oslo* from 28 to 31 October 1982. It was attended by some twenty-five teachers.

Dissemination in medical circles

The French Red Cross invited the ICRC to take part in a seminar which it organized at the Beaujon Hospital in Paris, from 19 to 21 November 1982, for the purpose of preparing its voluntary workers for international humanitarian missions. The seminar, the first of its kind to be held in France, was primarily intended for medical and logistics personnel. Two ICRC representatives spoke on the International Red Cross, specific Red Cross missions, and the application of the Geneva Conventions during such missions.

In June 1983, the same National Society decided to establish a training programme for all its medical personnel as part of its dissemination endeavours. An ICRC representative took part in the first phase of this programme organized for the personnel of the Henry Dunant Hospital, which is one of the three hospitals run by the French Red Cross in the Paris region.

Finally, reference must be made in this connection to the joint ICRC-League publication *Manual on the Rights and Duties of Medical Personnel in Armed Conflicts*, written by Dr. Alma Baccino-Astrada, which has already been mentioned under "General Overview—Teaching aids".

3. PARTICIPATION OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

In 1982 and 1983, the Henry Dunant Institute continued its activities for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Red Cross. It endeavoured, in particular, to act on the resolution adopted by the Council of Delegates (Manila, November 1981) which encouraged it: "... to reinforce its contribution to the efforts of the ICRC in disseminating international humanitarian law; to continue to support the action of the ICRC and of the League in the dissemination of the principles and ideals of the Red Cross...". Its activities were also carried out in line with the 1982-1985 programme of action for dissemination.

Publications

The Institute continued its preparation of working documents and reference material on international humanitarian law for research workers, National Societies, etc., as exemplified by the following:

A "*Teaching Manual on international humanitarian law* (prepared in collaboration with UNESCO and the ICRC) and a "*Glossary of terminology on the law of armed conflicts*", in English, French, Spanish and Russian, prepared under the direction of Professor I. Paenson (in collaboration with UNESCO, the "Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales" in Geneva, and the ICRC).

The "*Practical Guide for National Societies on Methods of Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross*", a draft of which was presented at Manila to a group of dissemination experts, was submitted to about forty National Societies. Their views were taken into account in the preparation of the final version. The purpose of this guide is to suggest to the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies specific *methods* to help them in their task of dissemination. It is intended for all National Societies, particularly those preparing a programme for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Red Cross (see above under "General Overview—Teaching aids").

The Institute has also undertaken a study for the purpose of establishing a "*Directory of universities and academic institutions for the promotion of the teaching of international humanitarian law*". To this end, in 1983, it began a survey by sending questionnaires to National Societies and, through them, to universities and academic institutions in their respective countries.

Training courses

The object of the Institute is to promote studies of a humanitarian nature. To this end, in 1982, it received twelve trainees, including several from National Societies, who undertook studies on the ICRC's right of humanitarian initiative, refugees status, and the Red Cross and peace. Students from the University of Santa Clara (California) and the International Institute of Human Rights (Strasbourg) also followed training courses at the Institute.

Seminars

In May 1982, the Institute organized its *Seventh Annual Introductory Course on the International Activities of the Red Cross* (in French), which was attended by 23 representatives from National Societies, including 11 African Societies.

The *Eighth Course*, given in English from 30 May to 10 June 1983, was attended by 33 representatives from National Societies.

In 1982 and 1983, the Institute organized its *Second and Third Seminars on the Red Cross and international humanitarian law for members of permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva*, which were attended by 18 diplomats in January 1982 and 23 in January 1983. The aim of this type of seminar is to acquaint diplomats with the role and functions of the Red Cross and to familiarize them with the principles of international humanitarian law and certain basic aspects of its application.

The Institute also took an active part in the following seminars:

The Third African Seminar on international humanitarian law (in collaboration with the Cameroonian Institute of International Relations). This seminar, held at Yaoundé (United Republic of Cameroon) from 24 November to 2 December 1981, was attended by 55 participants from 29 African countries, together with 22 students from the Cameroonian Institute.

The Third Inter-American Seminar on international humanitarian law and the peaceful solution of disputes, held at Tampa, Florida, from 8 to 12 November 1982, was organized jointly by the Henry Dunant Institute and the Inter-American Bar Association. The seminar comprised two programmes: international humanitarian law and the peaceful solution of international disputes. It was attended by about ninety participants, mainly jurists.

The First Seminar on international humanitarian law for representatives of governments and academic institutions in the Asian/Pacific region, held

at Canberra from 6 to 12 February 1983, was organized by the National University of Australia and the Henry Dunant Institute in association with the Australian Red Cross. The general subject was: "Protection of the human being in time of armed conflict". (See above under "Dissemination in universities".)

In all these courses and seminars, the Institute was assisted by experts from the ICRC and the League.

The Henry Dunant Institute also took part in a number of meetings organized by the ICRC, National Societies and specialized institutions. It was represented at a conference on international humanitarian law (11-12 March 1982) organized by the American Red Cross and the American University's Washington College of Law.

It also participated in a seminar on methods of disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross in the Nordic countries (Oslo, 2-4 August 1982) and in the Round Table organized by the San Remo Institute (8-11 September 1982).

Finally, the Institute participated in 1982 and 1983, as it does every July, in the teaching of international humanitarian law as part of the *Summer Courses on Human Rights held by the International Institute of Human Rights* at Strasbourg.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

SYDNEY D. BAILEY: HOW WARS END¹

In his work entitled "How Wars End", Mr. Sydney D. Bailey, a student of political science and an acknowledged expert on "crisis diplomacy", has undertaken a systematic and ambitious analysis of the conclusion of conflicts; the result is worthy of attention on more than one score. Indeed, there are few studies on war based on law, politics or mass psychology that cast more than a cursory glance at the mechanisms by which hostilities are brought to end, or at volatile crisis situations that stabilize in stalemate, or are resolved.

The principal merit of Mr. Bailey's work lies in its discussion of the subject matter in the context of all the pertinent facts, and its explanation of the different aspects of the international factors that come into play as a crisis unfolds and is resolved.

The work consists of two volumes, the second of which examines several crises that arose between 1947 and 1964: the two Indonesian crises (1947 and 1949), Kashmir (1949), two in Palestine (1949), Korea (1954), Sinai/Suez (1956-1957) and Cyprus (1964). The first volume is a successful endeavour to give a systematic account of the procedure used by the international community to resolve these crises.

Also worthy of note is the attention the author gives to the humanitarian elements in crises resolution. Chapter 5 of the first volume is particularly devoted to this subject, but throughout the work, ICRC publications and the Geneva Conventions are extensively quoted. Chapter 6 contains a catalogue of recurring problems in the crises studied, which the author attempted to draw up for the benefit of future negotiators whose desire is to re-establish peace. Finally, the detailed study of multilateral diplomacy within the context of the United Nations Security Council is rich in information on this topic and gives a complete picture of its possibilities and limits.

¹ Sydney D. Bailey: *How Wars End—The United Nations and the termination of armed conflicts, 1946-1964*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1982, 2 vols. 418 and 744 pages. In English only.

Although literally a quite weighty tome, the thousand odd pages of Mr. Bailey's work are enthralling and informative reading. A lengthy bibliography and the references to international documents serve to increase their value.

The International Red Cross, and the ICRC in particular, as international institutions increasingly involved in crisis resolution, should encourage further exploration of the possibilities brought to light by Mr. Bailey's study.

Ch. Swinarski.

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EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN** (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA** — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA** (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA** — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA** — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA** — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS** — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN** — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH** — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dhaka 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN** — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM** — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA** — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA** — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL** — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA** — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA** (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI** — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON** — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA** — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC** — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE** — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA** (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA** — Colombian Red Cross, Avenida 68, No. 66-31, Apartado Aéreo 11-10, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE** — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA** — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA** — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 No. 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA** — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK** — Danish Red Cross, Dag Hammarskjølds Allé 28, Postboks 2600, 2100 København Ø.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR** — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT** (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR** — El Salvador Red Cross, 17 Av. Norte y 7a. Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, *San Salvador*, Apartado Postal 2672.
- ETHIOPIA** — Ethiopian Red Cross, Rass Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI** — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND** — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE** — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA** — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF** — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach 1460 (D.B.R.).
- GHANA** — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE** — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA** — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40. Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA** — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI** — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS** — Honduran Red Cross, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayagüela, D.M.*
- HUNGARY** — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V.* Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 121.
- ICELAND** — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA** — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA** — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN** — Iranian Red Crescent, Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi, Carrefour Ayatollah Taleghani, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ** — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND** — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY** — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST** — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA** — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN** — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN** — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA** — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF** — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT** — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON** — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO** — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, National HQ, No. 32 Jalan Nipah off Jalan Ampang, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, P.O.B. 30427, *2500 GK The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1* (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Drammensveien 20 A, *Oslo 2*, Mail add.: *Postboks 2338, Solli, Oslo 2*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA** — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Av. Camino del Inca y Nazarenas, Urb. Las Gardenias - Surco - Apartado 1534, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, P.O. Box 280, *Manila 2803*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- QATAR** — Qatar Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 5449, *Doha*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- RWANDA** — Rwanda Red Cross, B.P. 425, *Kigali*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Free town*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 0923*.
- SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, 77, de Villiers Street), P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of)** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND** — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Rainmattstr. 10, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TONGA** — Tonga Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 456, *Nuku'alofa*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117036*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YEMEN (Arab Republic)** — Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1471, *Sana'a*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.
- ZIMBABWE** — The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1406, *Harare*.